NEW YORK'S RUM WAR.

The Metropolitan Clergy at Association Hall.

BANDS OF WOMEN TO BE FORMED.

The Battle To Be Waged with Vigor.

The adjourned meeting of the ministers of New York, representing every religious denomination, was held yesterday in Association Hall, Twentythird street and Fourth avenue. The assemblage, in point of numbers, far exceeded the gathering of nday last, while throughout the proceedings considerably more interest was manifested, evidently evincing the growing interest on the part of the pasters and teachers in the great temper-

ance movement now inaugurated.
The meeting was called to order by Rev. Dr. Prime, who presided throughout. Mr. Stearns, the Secretary of the National Temperance Association, officiated as secretary. The business was preluded by a prayer offered by Dr. Gillett, after which the Chairman delivered the following ad-

Dr. PRIME said:—The temperance revival, now pervading large regions of this country, marks an era in the history of the cause. It is wonderful only that we have ever been asleep and need a us from our repose. So vast the burden of intemperance; so widespread, deep, terrible, destruc-tive the misery it has wrought among us; so often our hearts are wrung with anguish when those we love are seized, cursed and blasted by its breath; the air is so full of sighs and groans and wails of hearts bursting because of the agonies this one vice entails, it is pro-foundly strange we can sleep while it in devouring tury all around us. in the face. Here is the immediate cause of the larger part of all the crime that fills our prisons, enhances our taxes and reddens our streets with blood. Rum makes even policemen murderers, and is it possible for human language to say anything more terrible? The problem of poverty stares us in the face. We debate plans of relief and exhaust charity in working them out, while great gaunt crowds of bungry mendicants, with cavernous eyes and pallid cheeks and skinny augers, appeal to us for food. And here in this one vice is the guilty author of it all; or so nearly all, that if we could cure the appetite for strong drink, and make all men and women temperate, our prisons would become palaces and our paupers might be princes. It is true; but when we are contronted with another that makes monsters of men and turns women into fiends; when another vice fills the land with wretenedness and woe and the very atmosphere with orphans' and widows' cries, then we will rise up in our might and hunt that vice into some mammoth den, and bar it up until the gates of vice of intemperance stands out alone,

Monstrum borrendum ingens, Cm inmen ademptum. Up to this hour all measures of reform have come short of success. Sixty years ago the organized opposition to this specific vice was begun. The story of the war is lamiliar. Temporary triumphs have been followed with reverses and failures. The evil has grown upon us. It has taken large and portenis proportions. It has a seat in legislative halls. It governs political contests. Its traffic affects the revenue, so that within the last week a cry of fear te heard from Washington lest the prayers of the women of Ohio should diminish the receipts from the tax on whiskey. Yes, this vice has its claws on the throat of this whole people. It is next to impossible to procure wise legislation to restrain it. It is utterly impossible to enforce laws when they are enacted. Vain is the heip of man. Put no confidence in politicians. Let no such men be trusted. They are on the side of the enemy. The trade, with its hundreds of millions invested, is against us. The ignoble army of martyrs to the vice is against us. Appetite and lust and passion of every loul name, and sin and hell are all against us. Toil and care, sadness and sorrow, all cry, "Give me drink or I perisu," and they are against us. Toil and care, sadness and sorrow, all cry, "Give me drink or I perisu," and they are against us. To whom shall we got to whom shall we fee for succor? To God, the everlasting God, in whom are the hearts of men—the great, loving Father of us all, who pities our miseries and healeth all our diseases; unto thim we come, and cry, "How long, O bord, how long?" "Stir up Thy strength and come and save us." In this despairing yet believing prayer—despair of all human help and faith in the arm of the mighty God of Jacobw—e ask all to join, Wnatever their opinions as to the theory of temperance, whatever their practice, though they drink and are drunken, if they see the evil of it and long to be delivered, though they sell the liquor that drowns men's souls in perution; yes, and whatwomen of Ohio should diminish the receipts from drowns men's souls in perdition; yes, and what-ever their creed or profession, Gentile, Jew or Christian, let us come, all children of one Father, burdened with a common load of sorrow, in sym-pathy with all who love their kind, let us prostrate ourselves before the throne of infinite mercy and cry "Spare thy people, O Lord!" Rev. Dr. John next submitted the following resolutions for adoption, as the result of the labor of the committee to whom this matter had been referred:—

Resolved. That in view of the widespread and dreadful evils of innemperance, through which lunary, panjertam and crime are increased, happiness is destroyed and multitudes are timed for this life and the life to come; and in view of the general and protound interest in the subject awakened by the religious movement in the West, for which we are unfeignedly thankful, we believe it to be the immediate duty of churches and ministers to renew and extend their efforts for the reclamation of the intemperate and the protection of the community in the lutter. THE RESOLUTIONS.

renew and extend their enterts for the reclamation of the intemperate and the protection of the community in the future.

Resolved, That in order to do this, we, as ministers of the coopet, resolve for ourselves, and affectionately resolved to the coopet, resolve to a superior of the coopet, resolve to a superior of the coopet of all using the criminality and surface could be a superior of the coopet of t

associate themselves together for the promotion of the temperance cause in a Central Union, with local auxiliaries, consisting of two members from each congregation.

Resolved, That Christian women be and hereby are afford from domestic and other duries in instructing, persuading and influencing their neighbors, in all Christian ways, in layor of consistent and intelligent temperance. Resolved, That while the multiplication of drinking facilities extends the evil, and is therefore to be resisted, yet since a depfaved appetite creates the demand for them, Christian effort be energotically directed toward the uproofing of that love or drink which sustains the drinking usages and drinking places of the land. Resolved, That we regard with corridal good will the operations of all organizations, societies and legislatures, honestly intended, according to the convictions of their members, for the repression of this national vice; and that we shall labor to create and maintain that enlightened sentiment and conviction without which laws, however excellent must fail of their intention.

Resolved, That we carnestly petition the Legislature of the state of New York to effect a law for the suppression of all tippling houses and for the entire prevention of the drinking of intoxinating beverages on the premises where they are sold.

she drinking of intoxicating beverages on the premises where they are soid.

Resolved. That we hall with profound satisfaction the passage by the senate of the United States on the others, of a bill to provide for a national commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic, and we hereby express the prayer that our honorable Representatives in the other nones of Congress may promptly concur in the important measure.

Resolved, That we recognize the valuable services rendered by the bress, earnestly hope for continued cooperation and request the publication of these resolutions, that we encourage the circulation of temperance literature in our families and in our schools.

Rev. Dr. Newell moved that the resolutions be taken up seriatim and debated upon. There being no objection this course was adopted.

The first resolution was then read by the Secretary and adopted nem con.

The second resolution called forth considerable discussion.

The second resolution called forth considerable discussion.

Mr. Blair objected to the word "Sunday," and moved to amend by using the word "Subbath."

Nev. Mr. Boolk thought the resolution much too general, and that the great movement now beginning was against all rumsellers. He moved to insert the words "trade in intoxicating liquors" before the word "drunkenness." He said:—I think the subject of our preaching is referred to in this resolution, and I cannot see that there is not as much sin it the drunkenness of the lowest man as there is in that of the Fifth a venue merchant who drinks his wine in high places.

Dr. Crossy said it struck him that if they had one head to hit at they should knock it off, but it was necessary, to insure harmonious action, that questions likely to divide them should not be brought up.

Mr. Boolk thought as they were asked to preach

ought up.

Mr. Boole thought as they were asked to preach

resolution.

Dr. CROSSY—I believe the traffic in liquor is wicked and iniquitous; but if this is provided for in other sections of the resolutions, as I believe it is, I think it unnecessary to insert the Mr. Bools-I will then put in the words, "for the

manufacture of sale of intoxicating liquors for the use of tippling houses."

Dr. John Hall said:—We have to think of the great world outside who do not hold the same views, possibly, with ourselves, as are sought to be conveyed in the original resolution, which makes no distinction between the drinking places on First avenue and the palatial hotels on Fifth avenue. (Cueers.)

THE MURDER OF SAMUEL J. JONES.

The Examination of His Half Brother, Thomas W. Jones.

The examination of Thomas W. Jones. on the charge of murdering his half brother Samuel J.

nue. (Cneers.)
Rev. Mr. Underwood thought it would be better
to insert the words, "abomination of the liquor
trame and the sinfuiness of drunkenness" in place
of the words above referred to, 'this amendment,
after furtuer discussion, was finally adopted.
The third resolution was adopted without alteration.

The third resolution was adopted without alteration.

The fourth again called forth discussion. Dr. Gasse said he should be unwilling to lend his influence to any such effort as had been made in the West; for, although he felt great sympathy for those engaged in the cause there, yet the case as compared with the existing condition of things in this city is entirely different. There the public feeling had indicated, long before the first blow was struck, the continued abhorrence for that great evil, intemperance. If any repetition of the tactics there were engaged in he felt sure there would be no such solid backing by the community here, which would preclude any like success. In lact, any attempt to follow out such a course here would result, he felt sure in a signal failure.

Rev. W. C. STERLE said:—This is a religious revival. We do not expect the same success that has accompanied the movement in the West; yet great results may be attained. The women are all anxious to enter upon the work at once, and I am sure they can be trusted. They have already come to me by the score and have said, "Show us the way and we are ready to commence at once." I know they will work carnessty and quietly to abste and eradicate the evil around us, which is raising a race of drunkards out of our young men. We can, I am sure, trust their caution and nice sense of propriety.

Rev. Mr. Healy thought it would be a good

can, I am sure, trust their causion and like seaso of propriety.

Rev. Mr. Heally thought it would be a good plan to select a committee of ladies like Mrs. William E. Dodge and Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, who should, under the direction of Dr. Crosby and Dr. Ganse, visit the great centres of commerce, such as the stock Exchange, the Produce Ex-change, Cotton Exchange, and other places where the merchant princes of the city congregated, and use their influence to compel them to sign the niedze.

use their influence to compel them to sign the piedge.

Dr. Hall thought that if the resolution was adopted it was endorsing the efforts of Christian women beforehand.

Dr. Choshy said he was of opinion that the ladies could be trusted, and the success of the movement depended on them. If visits were made by them in their own way he leit confident they would shock no one or offend any one's sense of propriety. If they called on all connected with the sale of liquor the results would be vaster than could ever be imagined, and far greater than they were, in the same ratio, in Ohlo.

Dr. Underwood said he was in favor of allowing full ilberty to the ladies, leeling, as he did, quite

sale of liquor the results would be vaster than could ever be magined, and lar greater than they were, in the same ratio, in Ohio.

Dr. Underwood said he was in favor of allowing find liberty to the ladies; leeling, as he did, quite sure they would, with their usual tact and inspiration, succeed in carrying out their object.

How the work is done to the object, and it would not not not manner in which the work was done, so quietly, orderly and earnestly as it was. I have been through it all. The movement there was inaugurated by Caristian, carnest women, who have the eattempted to suppress the iniquitous traffic carried on in the dramshops. Their functions are principally to pray in the churches and vestries, supplemented by prayer in the dramshops. In order to effect their object they adopt several plans. The first of these is to go in twos and threes to the owners of property and obtain their signatures to a piedge, promising not to let their nomes to dealers in liquor; also to visit the rumsellers, not in their places of business, but in their homes, and serting forth their desire, to endeavor by quiet persuasion to get them to promise to give up their calling. In case they do not succeed they then adopt another method, which is to go out in companies of five or seven and visit the dramsellers in their saloons, ask to speak to them, and, if he admits them, they generally convert him. If, however, he refuses to let them in, they will kneel down and remain in eitent prayer. One of their number may, in a low voice, offer a simple prayer, but no loud talking, no noise is ever indulged in. They then leave, and call again and again, until the victory is obtained. This is about the sum total of the movement by the women in Ohio.

THE PLAN FOR NEW YORK or other large cities. These bands are only resorted to inextending all and a several part of the remain in relet them to make the processively obdurat

Rev. Mr. Dickerson did not see the use in tightening the reins; the movement ought to be open to all women, and not alone to Christian women and ladies of culture, like Mrs. William E. Dodge or Mrs. Roberts.

A vote was then taken, when the amendment was declared lost and the resolution adopted as originally presented.

A LADY GIVES ADVICE.

At this juncture a lady, neither having the most

A LADY GIVES ADVICE.

At this juncture a lady, neither having the most prepossessing manners nor of the most beautiful cast of features, suddenly rose at the back of the hali and created some diversion by saying in a slightly harsh and cracked tone of voice:—"Mr. President, if a lady may be allowed to say a word I would like to propose to the clergy that they open their churches to ladies and allow them to carry on the work according to their own inspirations, which would soon lead to a breaking up of the present licentiousness and drunkenness. I think the women can be depended upon to finally put down this great evil of intemperance. I therefore advise the clergy to throw open the doors of their churches; for I believe there are as many woman as capable of preaching on the subject of temperance as there are ministers."

The fifth resolution was called up after this little episode and considerable discussion was had upon the final word, whether it should be "temperance" or "total abstinence." It was finally adopted unchanged.

The remainder were also adopted without after.

or "total abstinence." It was finally adopted unchanged.

The remainder were also adopted without alteration.

The following additional resolutions were then offered and adopted:—

THE EXCISE LAW AND THE CITY.

Resolved, That we demand from the authorities of the city the enforcement of the restrictions of the present Excise law, especially the provision which norbids the saie of lignor on Sunday the provision which norbids the saie of lignor on Sunday the provision which represents the saie of the premises to be used for the saie of spirituous flutors.

A committee, composed of Rev. Dr. Wakely, Rev. Dr. Burchard and Rev. Mr. Gillett, were then appointed to arrange devotional exercises for a day of prayer to be determined on, on the subject

A committee of three was then appointed to draw up the petition to the Legislature. The gentlemen selected were Dr. Prime, Dr. Foss and gentlemen selected were Dr. Prime, Dr. Poss and Mr. Stearns.
Dr. Dio Lewis answered an innumerable string of questions on the Ohio crusade, after which the meeting adjourned.

A Temperance Meeting at the Hanson

Place Church, Brooklyn. There was a large temperance meeting held last night in the Hanson Piace Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, last night, under the auspices of the Perseverance Temple of Peace No. 3. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lansing. A few remarks were made by the Rev. E. J. Haynes pastor of the church, who sincerely hoped the movement might meet with the success it deserved. The Rev. Dr. Fulton introduced Rev. pr. Lewis, who spoke at length of the plans and progress of the movement of the cause in the West. At the close of his remarks a vote was taken as to whether the men would support the women in their work, and they signified their willingness by all rising. The Women were then asked if they would support the men, and they signified their willingness by rising in a body. After some further remarks the meeting adjourned.

THE CARMEL CHAPEL TEMPERANCE MEET-ING.

Mr. Mollett, a report of whose temperance speech appeared in the HERALD of Tuesday last, writes to deny the report that he said the editor of the Belfast News Letter wrote against temperance, while intoxicated. The receipt of this denial is acknowledged in justice to the fair name of the editor above referred to and to Mr. Mollett.

FATAL FALLS.

George Partridge, a sailor on board the steamship Trinacria, lying at pier 20, North River, feil from one of the yards to the deck yesterday and was killed. The Coroner was notified to hold an

quest.
Allen Barry, of No. 257 Seventh street, fell from betweey decks to keison of the steamship James Adger resterday while walking forward, and when discovered was dead. The steamer plies between Charleston, S. C., and New York, and is now lying at pier 29, North Rives. The Coroner has been notined to hold an inquest.

Thomas W. Jones.

The examination of Thomas W. Jones, on the charge of murdering his half brother Samuel J.

Jones, at South Oyster Bay, in June last, was coninned yesterday, before Justice Suedeker, at Ja-maica. The attendance was not so large as on the previous days of the examination, probably from the fact that the impression is growing that betective Payne has not thus far made so good a case as the public were led to expect. Admiral Melancthon Smith and Jackson Jones occupied seats on either side of the prisoner's counsel, Judge Hagner. There was only one lady relative of the prisoner present, and it was noted as a circumstance of some significance that for some time before the opening of the proceedings she was in close conversation with Mary Murphy, who had been summoned as a witness. In explanation of the absence of the prisoner's wife or any other member of his family it was stated that his wife was too ill to be in attendance, and that his eldest daughter was absent from home somewhere on the north side of the island.

Mary Murphy was called and explained the relative positions of her and Maloney's houses with that of the wounded man; she saw Peter Maloney in Mr. sones' garden in the afternoon of Friday,

and saw Thomas W. Jones about seven o'clock in the evening in the pathway leading from the deceased's house to his own, going towards home; on Saturday morning, about half-past eight o'clock, she saw two or three colored men in the road, who appeared to be looking anxiously down the road, but they suddenly turned and went away; they were some distance off, and she would not be positive as to their identity, but sne thought that one of them was a man known as Jarvis, and that the others were rel atives, who worked with him on the road; they were not at work on the road that day, and had not been for two weeks before, that she had seen; she saw the smoke of a fire in the brush and grass on the south side of the railroad track and south of Jones' house about half-past seven o'clock on of Jones' house about half-past seven o'clock on Priday evening, which she supposed was set by a spark from a passing locomotive, but she saw no one go to it, though she saw Mr. Maloney's daughter Margaret looking at it; she could not say whether there was a light in Mr. Jones' house on Friday evening, although the view was unobstructed by trees or ousnes; she last saw deceased on the previous Wednesday, and thought she saw Maloney late on Friday alternoon around his own house; she would not be likely to see any one passing from the depot to Mr. Jones' house. As Mrs. Murphy left the stand she volunteered the remark that she "did not believe Thomas Jones ever thought of doing what he was charged with."

Jones' house. As Mrs. Murphy left the stand she volunteered the remark that she "did not believe Thomas Jones ever thought of doing what he was charged with."

The District Attorney, Benjamin W. Downing, who was present at the examination for the first time, having previously been too nawell to be present, now proposed to read the testimony of the accused, thomas W. Jones, given before the Coroner's jury. Mr. Hagner at first objected, but Justice Snedeker decided it to be competent testimony now, and after looking it over Mr. Hagner withdrew his objection and it was read. The prosecution desired its introduction principally because it is the only testimony which establishes the lact that Thomas was at Samuel's house on the evening of the murder, other witnesses stating only that they saw min near it.

Mr. Downing then announced that there was no more evidence then ready, but that there was some in course of preparation, and asked for an adjournment until the first of next week.

Mr. Hagner objected to an adjournment, and thought toat unless the prosection had some more direct testimony than had thus far been presented the prisoner had better be discharged at once.

Mr. Downing said that the prisoner could not now afford to let the matter rest in that way; if he was innocent it was for his advantage to be proved so by the fullest investigation.

After consultation with the prisoner's relatives Mr. Hagner said that they had no desire to stiffe investigation. To remove all taint of suspicion from the defendant and all chance of stigms from the family they courted the fullest investigation, and freely consented to an adjournment to meet the views of the prosecution.

The further examination was finally postponed until Thursday of next week, that being the first day when Justice Snedeker will be at liberty otherwise. Before the adjournment to meet the views of the prosecution.

The surples can adjournment to meet the views of the prosecution.

It is supposed that Detective Payne proposes to make some use of them bef

THE MURDERED PEDLER

A Star Chamber Inquisition at Prince ton-Indignation of the Citizens-The Mystery Unsolved.

The inquest on the body of Solomon Kranskopf. who was murdered near Princeton, as already published in the HERALD, was resumed in Prince ton yesterday before Squire Ezekiah Mount. The investigation was held in an obscure tavern and with closed doors. the Herald reporter applied for admission one of the jurors, named Wilson Hawkins, emerged from the Star Chamber and addressed the man of the quill in the following fashion:-"The jury will admit you on condition that you will submit your report of the proceedings to them for examination before you send it to the HERALD. This proposition was promptly rejected and the juror re-entered the Star Chamber, After remaining there about twenty minutes, during which two of the jurors protested against the exclusion of the press, Hawkins returned in a very excited manner, rubbing his nose on the left side, and delivered himself hurriedly of the following oration :- "The jury have concluded not to admit you. You can ask them any questions when we adjourn, but you must not remain here." The reporter requested Hawkins to give the reply, as quoted, in writing, for the benefit of the New Jersey Historical Society, but Hawkins, failing to appreciate the com pliment, ordered the constable (Stephen Marpriment, ordered the constance (Stephen Margerum) to clear the hall of the reporters and the public. Stephen searched his pockets for a cigar before entering upon the new duty imposed upon him, and then winking at the aforesaid "public," muttered out, "Gentlemen, you must clear out," adding, as Hawkins showed his coat tails, "No you don't. Let'em rip."

As soon as the announcement that the incuest was being conducted secretly was

don't. Let 'em rip."

As soon as the announcement that the inquest was being conducted secretly was noised abroad, a crowd collected around the lavern, and tears—were entertained that the doors would be forced open and the jurors placed upon the highway. The proprietor, Runyon Tonis, from whose grandiather the classic district of Ocean county derives its name, remonstrated, but to no purpose. At length a few peace-makers succeeded in inducing the crowd to disperse. One of the witnesses, John L. Corlies, refused to testify, on the ground that he had not received a subpecna in the ordinary manner, and he demanded the usual tee of fifty cents in advance. Mount, the presiding dignitary, arose from his seat, and with glowing eyes repreached the obstreperous witness in these words:—"If the Court knows herself, and she thinks she do, she will not give you that half dollar."

The reporter called on Dr. Baker, who had made the post-mortem examination, but was met with this elegant risume of the case:—"I won't give anything to the press in this case." The reporter then interviewed a brother of the deceased and Theodore Laird, and learned from them that the deceased was a man of strictly temperate habits, that he had leit Laird's house on Tuesday morning, after counting his money in presence of laird's wife, who admonished him not to carry so much money with him. He replied that he did not apprehend any danger, and if he did not return that night she might conclude he had gone to New York. She did not see him afterwards alive. Deceased was born in the north of Germany, and had been nine years in this country. His residence in New York was No. 75 Hester street, where his brother resides.

ARREST OF EX-SUPERINTENDENT MAC-GREGOR.

Charged with Obtaining Money Under False Pretences-He Is Released on James M. Macgregor, formerly Superintendent of Buildings, was arrested yesterday on two indict-ments which had been found against him by the

Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury. The offences charged in the indictments are the obtaining signatures to instruments by faise pretences with a view of defrauding the city. The first count is that Macgregor, on the lat of July, 1870, presented an order bearing the signature of Mayor Hall, which purported to be a bill of \$255, due to Darcy Brothers, of Fourth avenue and Thirteenth street, for providing and putting up awnings at the offices of the Department of Buildings. The second count charges Macgregor with presenting an order for \$1.610 52, purporting to be for a bill for carpets, &c., furnished by Be Graal & Taylor, of Nos. \$7 and \$80 Bowery, to the Department of Buildings. It is alleged that Macgregor was paid both of these sums. Bail was fixed at \$20,000, which was furnished some time after the airest, and Mr. Macgregor, therefore, avoided the necessity of confinement in the Tomba. the city. The first count is that Macgregor, on

THE CUSTOM HOUSE SCANDAL

The Hearing of Complaints and Apologies in th Revenue Investigation Closed-District Attorney Bliss Admits the Intricacy and Excessive Severity of the Laws-Summing . Up the Case of the Merchants.

George Bliss, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, addressed the Committee on Ways and Means this morning. He said he was, perhaps, the only officer of the government likely to be heard, as the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor at New York declined to appear, only for the reason that if they came here and expressed their opinions it would be said they were biassed by their personal interests. As to facts, he could state more than all of them combined, owing to the nature of the business entrusted to his hands. His own interest in moieties was an indirect one, and, without going into details, was comparatively small. The causes of complaint before the committee are said to be in the law authorizing the seizure of books and papers and the outside forcing of merchants to make compromises, and incidental to the question of moleties, all revolved around the charge of undue hardship to merchants. These complaints came from organized bodies and individuals. This was all that appeared upon the surface; but behind all this there was a considerable force of men who were seeking to protect themselves from the consequences of discovered frauds, suits in relation to which were now pending. In one of these suits the parties asked that there be a compromise on the single item forfeited, but they were informed by him that such compromise could not be made under the law. The New York Chamber of Commerce and various boards of trade were here urging certain changes in the law Certain gentlemen were

CONSPICUOUS BY THEIR ABSENCE.

You do not find Stewart, Claffin and other merchants of their standing complaining of hardship. The reason these gentlemen were not here was not because they were not invited, but because the law. He knew that this was true of one-half of the eminent merchants. Mr. Bliss said the Chamber of Commerce did not know what they were talking about concerning the seizure of books and papers. There is no such law as they say there is, and certainly there was no such practice as that to which they referred. The resolutions of the Chamber were got up by outside parties to serve their personal interests. Mr. Bliss then related the

got up by outside parties to serve their personal interests. Mr. Bliss then related the procedure as to seizures of books and papers, and particularly as to the preliminary proceedings. He maintained the constitutionality of the law anthorizing the seizure of books and papers, but suggested that there might be an amendment providing for the separation of the books proving frauds from other books, and their examination by some-body in the presence of counsel, and other parties. It was true the revenue laws were intricate in many of their features, but so far as they show what merchants should do on the entry of goods, they are periectly clear. If the merchant enters his goods at the market price which he pays there is no penalty. It must be borne in mind that to subject the merchant to forfeiture there must be The INTENT TO DEPRAUD.

Mr. Bitss remarked that the head of Mr. Schultz had been turned in the case of his friend Harvey Barnes. Mr. Bliss said Barnes knowingly entered goods by a false invoice and took the oath that it was true and correct. After further statements, Mr. Bitss referred to the settlement of the case of Phelps, bodge & Co., saying there was no threat or compulsion whatever exercised. The transactions from beginning to end led every officer of the government to believe that the firm admitted fraud on the part of persons for whom they were responsible. His predecessor as District attorney, Noan Davis, asked him to divide with him the fees in this case. He gave Mr. Bliss the impression that he considered it a very bad case of traud; but Bliss could not now recall any distinct statement to that effect. Perhaps his information was derived from the fact that Mr. Davis thus sought to share in the fees, from which he did not suppose a gentleman of his standing would seek a share of money exacted from merchants for a mere technical violation of iaw. But as Noah Davis had published a letter in which he disclaimed that he said it was a very bad case of traud, he (Mr. Elliss) was bound to consider that

After Recess.

Colone! Bliss, on the reassembling of the committee, said moleties had always certainly existed, from the establishment of the government to the present time with the exception of three or four years. Notwithstanding it had been dinned into our ears that the effect of the molety system was to ruin the merchants, it was strange the merchants had not been ruined the seventy or eighty years it has prevailed. Whatever might be the modification of the molety system, he believed we must fight self-interest with somebody who stands up for the government in the enforcement of the revenue laws. Among other arguments Mr. Bliss quoted from the evidence of ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue William Orton, before the Senate Special Committee on the New York Custom House, in favor of giving special awards for the detection of frauds on the revenue. He expressed his own opinion that whatever the committee may do and however they may dispose of the question of giving some interest in the proceeds of seizures, it was Tayor of giving special awards for the detection of frauds on the revenue. He expressed his own opinion that whatever the committee may do and however they may dispose of the question of giving some interest in the proceeds of seizures, it was absolutely necessary that it should be given to somebodly, and he believed it should be given to some officer of the government who is responsible to authority, rather than to mere outsiders. With regard to compromises, the practice was for the District Attorney to transmit a written statement to the Secretary of the facts upon which he acts. The Secretary does not, however, always ratily compromises. He believed that in no case had he recommended the acceptance of a less sum than met the acquiescence of the Special Agent, but in several cases ne refused to recommend sums the Special Agent urged should be accepted as compromises.

The forfeiture pernalities foo severe. In other words, the entire invoice when there is a defect in a part of the cargo, the penalty was too severe. In other words, the entire house should not be forfeited because of the deficiency of a single item. When the value of the invoice forfeited is very large the entire value ough not to be exacted. He saw no reason why the penalty should not be reduced; but to confine the law to the forfeiture of single items would be inexpedient. It might be possible to make the amount of money lost to the government; but if this principle be adopted there ought to be a sliding scale making the percentage on the smaller articles greater than on the larger articles. The only difficulty was that this would give additional labor to the Court in determining the undervaluations and delay the adjudication of cases. The only difficulty was that this would give additional labor to the Court in determining the undervaluations and delay the adjudication of cases. The only difficulty was that this would give additional labor to the Court in determining the undervaluations and delay the adjudication of cases. In revenue cases he

the complainants were not all members of his party. Mr. Biss said he did not know; there were perhaps democrats among them.

Mr. Biss, referring to what was said by Mr. Jayne, said he did not think there were in the New York Justom House any officers against whom there was sufficient evidence to affix the stigma of disgrace by dismissal. In further examination, he said he did not think the law for the seizure of books and papers could be safely changed.

Mr. Foster, of the committee, made inquiry about the Woodruff and Robinson case. He could not see how a firm, not guity of an intentional fraud, and who owed the government only \$4,000, could be made to pay \$50,000.

Mr. Biss said they were not made to pay that amount. They offered it in compromise.

Other questions were asked and answered.

INDIGNANT DENIAL.

Mr. William E. Dodge made a few remarks in answer to a statement of Mr. Biss with reference to the case of Pheips, Dodge & Co. He said the statement was calculated to make the impression that the firm admitted they were guilty of irregularities or fraud, and on that ground made settlement by the payment of \$271,000. This he ladgmantly denied, and repeated the reasons why they made the settlement. He stood before the United States innocent of any charges excepting those against the nrm made by men interested in molettes.

He was reminded of the fact that he had hereto-

states innocent of any charges excepting those against the arm made by men interested in moleties.

He was reminded of the fact that he had heretofore spoken of two Congressmen in connection with his case, one of whom was General Butler. Having been asked who the other was he named Senator Conking. While the question was pending whether the case should be settled or not Mr. Laffin, the Naval Officer, said the crime was so enormous that he would never consent to settle for less than \$500,000. He thought Senator Conking advised him to do better. It was said that Mr. Conking was there as the adviser of Mr. Laffin. CLOSING THE CASE OF THE COMPLAINANTS.

Mr. Schultz now closed the case of the complainants before the committee. He commenced his remarks by saying that II they could rely on Jayne ne was an innocent youth from Western New York, coming to the city with hayseed on his head and grasshoppers on his clothes, the object of his visit being to reform the morals of that community. Jayne had told them that of sixty-one customs officers he had reported to the Secretary of the Treasury fifty-two had been receiving bribes, and yet he could not get them displaced from office. Jayne had said that while thieves were permitted to remain in office he looked on the seizure of books and papers as intile cise than highway fobbery, and therefore he

had quit. Thus it appears that Jayne at last retired in disgust and threw up the sponge. Mr. Schuitz explained and showed that it was customary for merchants to pay laborers for services outside their allotted hours of work, especially in the removal of goods which are perishable or may be damaged.

ande their allotted hours of work, especially in the removal of goods which are perishable or may be damaged.

A LEGAL CONSPIRACY IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Schuitz said a legal conspiracy, if there were such a thing, had existed in New York, more or less criminal, and which involved more or less individuals, and this was especially shown in the Phelps, Dodge & Co, case. Alluding to the remark of Colonel Blise that such eminent merchants as Stewart and Cladin are not here complaining of hardships, he said that public sentiment was against the present system of laws oppressive of the merchant, and if this could not be shown independently and irrespective of all party lines then these nere representing the mercantic class would yield the whole question. He criticised the opinion of Colonel Bliss that public officers are stimulated by rewards, and took the ground that men should be employed to do their duty without such stimulas. As the name of William Orton had been mentioned by Mr. Bliss, he would say that Mr. Orton should be in Washington they summon him before them. He knew that Mr. Orton was now opposed to the present system of moleties and rewards. In conclusion, Mr. Schultz said this was "No Party Question;" it was unjust and unfair to say that it was. Did any one suppose that because he did not believe in the Custom House he was going to leave the republican party? We want, he said, revenue reform, irrespective of party, and we mean to get it, and we think you will grant it. We thank you for giving us a hearing. To whatever conclusion you may come we shall cheerfully aid you. The merchants are as anxious to enforce the law as are those who receive moleties.

Mr. Wood said to Mr. Dodge—A short time aro

come we shall cheerfully aid you. The merchants are as anxious to enforce the law as are those who receive moieties.

Mr. Wood said to Mr. Dodge—A short time ago you spoke of Sentor Conking being in New York. Was he there as counsel?

Mr. Dodge—I never had any idea that he was there professionally, but he was in New York at the time our case was in process of settlement, and, in council with some gentlemen, particularly with regard to the position occupied by Naval officer Lafin. Hooked on it as an accidental juncture. In my former statement was showing wast an array there was against us.

BUSINESS CONFIDENCE DESTROYED.

Mr. Joseph C. Grubb, from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, said the 1,300 members of the Board all agreed with him in what he was about to utter:—The system of informers and moteties introduced into the customs department of the revenue is in every way objectionable. It destroys altogether the confidence which should exist between merchants and the government, and it may safely be abolished. The chief obstacle is that under it there can be no differedness or common interests. I believe a great part of the frauds came from this very circumstance. The trouble is aggravated by the uncertainties of the meaning of the revenue laws and the constructions placed upon them. There could be no higher anty performed by Congress than to give this question its earliest consideration, and meet the difficulty with some proper act that will simplify the whole system. No better guide could be had in the adjustment than to adopt the customs in common use among merchants themselves where difficulties arise. ties arise.
The hearing of all parties here ended, and at

NEWARK MATTERS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The Board of Trade of the City of Newark have passed resolutions deprecating "any legislative action looking to the separation of the city from the county of Essex as opposed to the real interests of the city." This refers to a bill now before the Legislature which seeks to set Newark of from Essex as a separate county—a measure that if the people had anything to say about it would be people had anything to say about it would be sure to receive a unanimous opposition vote. It is true that there is a good deal of well grounded dissatisfaction with the small vote of the city in the county Board of Chosen Freenoiders, but it salso true that the people are in no spirit to have taxation and jobbery increased, as would be inevitably the case should the county be divided. Besides, the politicians have aiready begun schemes of gerrymandering.

schemes of gerrymandering.

A bill has also been introduced in the Legislature legalizing the payment to Newark Aidermen of bills due them for furnishing supplies to the city. Recently a batch of these was vetoed by the Mayor on the ground that the city charter expressly provided no such bills should be paid.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ORANGE.

The subscriptions to the saving fund for St. John's church, Orange, are coming in very slowly, and gen-erally much lighter than was anticipated when the tion to the \$18,000 already contributed, Very Rev. G. H. Doane, Vicar General, reports the following:— H. Doane, Vicar General, reports the following:—
St. James church, Baskingridge, \$31 65; St. John's,
New Brunswick, \$56; Burington, \$335; East
Newark (on account), \$552 65; St. Bridget's, Jersey City (on account), \$150; St. Mary's, Elizabeth
(additional), \$15; Westheid, \$20 35; Crawford,
\$29 70; Freehold, \$53; Hudson City, \$240; South
Amboy, \$166; Keyport, \$100; St. Peter's, Jersey
City (on account), \$420; West Hoboken, \$353;
Hackensack, \$76; Hoboken, \$708; St. Columba's,
Newark, \$1,472; St. Peter's, New Brunswick, \$500;
Bordentown, \$261; children of St. Mary's, St.
Patrick's parish, Newark, \$170 50; Seton Hall College chapel, \$1,000. This makes a total raised of
\$25,000. There is still \$44,000 to be raised before
the necessary amount to save the church will have
been accumulated.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

PLAINPIELD, N. J., March 12, 1874. Three tramps stopped at the station house here last night. Their names are unknown: but it was ascertained that they were a man and his wife and a brother of the wife. At tweive o'clock midnight of whiskey. About three o'clock word was sent to Justice Lee that a woman lay on a fire burned to death, with a crazy man alongside of her. He found the woman severely burned and dead, and the man (her brother) crazy drunk. The dead body and the man were taken to the station house. The husband ran away.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Engaged.

HERRMAN-KATSKIE.-Mr. MORRIS S. HERRMAN to Miss Rachael Katskie, both of this city. No cards. Married.

Married.

Broadbent—Page.—On Saturday, December 13, 1873, in Alexandria, Egypt, at Grace cuurch, by the Rev. Mr. Davis, Richmond Broadbent, of Port Said, son of John Broadbent, Esq., of Liverpool, England, to Ida Caroline, daugnier of William R. Page. Esq., United States Consul, Port Said.

DOMINICK—MARSHALL—On Wednesday, March II, by the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., William Gayer Dominick to Annie Dewirt, daughter of Henry P. Marshall, Esq., all of this city.

GLAZEBROOK—MCKEAN.—In Terre Haute, Ind., on Thursday, March 5, by Rev. Charles R. Henderson, Thomas B. GLAZEBROOK, of Lafayette, Ind., to Herrie V., daughter of the late William R. McKean, of Trenton, N. J.

KELLEY—HEIFIELD.—On Thursday, March 12, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 165 West Forty-ninth street, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D.D., Edward L. Kelley, to Fannie A., daughter of Samuel A. Hetfield, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

Tillman—Clowes.—In this city, on Thursday

cards.
TILLMAN—CLOWES.—In this city, on Thursday evening, March 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, J. LUDLOW TILLMAN, of Atlanta City, Idaho, to Mary V. daughter of Valentine Clowes, Esq. No cards.

ANDERSON.—On Thursday morning, March 12, after a severe illness, Willie A. ANDERSON, beloved child of Ellie and the late William Anderson, aged 9 years, 8 months and 7 days.

Friends of the iamily are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 456 West Nineteenth street, on Saturday, at one o'clock. 'clock.
ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, March 11, ELLEN,

and 3 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 307
East Twenty-first street, on Friday, at one o'clock

BINSSE.—Suddenly. on Wednesday, March 11, at

East Twenty-first street, on Friday, at one O'clock

BINSSE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, March 11, at
noon, Edward Binsse, axed 9 months and 14 days.

BONDI.—On Wednesday morning, March 11, at
six O'clock, after a severe filness, Rev. Dr. Jonas
BONDI, editor of the Hebrew Leader, in his 70th
year.

Relatives and friends, lodges and societies of
which deceased was a member, are respectually invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning,
18th inst., at ten O'clock, from his late residence, 204
West Twenty-flith street.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, NO. 1, I. O. B. B.—The
officers and members of District Grand Lodge, No.
1, I. O. B. B., the members of the General committee, and the Lodges of the district, are respectinliv requested to attend the funeral of our esteemed and lamented brother, Dr. Jonas Bondi,
editor of the Hebrew Leader, on Friday, the 15th
linst., at ten O'clock A. M., from his late residence,
No. 204 West Twenty-filth street.

M. GOODHART, President.

S. Hamburger, G. Secretary.

The Board of Managers and members of the
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews are requested
to attend the funeral of the Rev. Dr. Jonas Bondi,
this (Friday) morning, at ten O'clock, from No. 204
West Twenty-fifth street.

MRS. P. J. JOACHIMSEN, President.

BRADY.—On Monday, March 9, STEPHEN J. BRADY,
eldest son of the late Andrew Brady.

His remains were taken, on Thursday, March 12,
from St. Joseph's church, to the family burial
place, Calvary Cemetery.

BUCKLEY, Son of Edward J. and Johanna T. Buckley, aged 1 year, 2 months and 15 days.

The lungrai will take place on Saturday. March

14, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of M. parents, No. 77 Oliver street.

COLLINS.—On Wednesday afternoon, March 11, of pneumonia, Mrs. Sarah M. Collins, in the 72d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her souin-law, G. W. Dart, 201 West Fourteenth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock. The remains are to be taken to Connecticut on Saturday morning for interment.

COMBS.—At Binghamton, N. Y., on Monday, March 9, J. N. Compa.

in-law, G. W. Dart, 201 West Fourteenth street, this (Friday) atternoon, at three o'clock. The remains are to be taken to donnecticut on Saturday morning for interment.

Combra.—At Binghamton, N. Y., on Monday, March 9, J. N. Combra.

Remains interred at Greenwood.

Cooper.—At Nanuet, on Wednesday, March 11, of consumption of the bowels, Nicitolas Cooper, and the following of the bowels, Nicitolas Cooper, this age.

The reidience, Nanuet, on Sunday, March 12, on this age.

The reidience, Nanuet, on Sunday, March 16, at his late residence, Nanuet, Rockland county, at one o'clock P. M. Train leaves Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, at nine A. M.

DESSOIL.—On Wednesday, March 11, at noon. Robert Pohle Dessoir, infant son of Robert and Margaret Dessoir.

Funeral will take place on Friday, 13th inst., at one o'clock, at 108 West Twenty-second street.

Downey.—On Tuesday, March 10, Michael B. Downey, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, and members of the Kenmare Benevolent Association and the Dennis Burns Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 154 Leonard street, on Friday, March 13, at one o'clock, P. M.: from thence to Calvary Cemetery.

KENMARE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—The members of this association are requested to meet at Kessel's Hotel, No, 475 Pearl street, at one o'clock P. M.: Friday, March 13, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late President and associate, Michael B. Downey.

B. FITZGERALD, President.

D. C. SULLIVAN. Secretary.

Englishman, of the parish of Mulliagh, county Cavan, Ireland.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 601 West Thirty-seventh street, this (Friday) atternoon, March 13, at one o'clock. The friends of the family and those of his brother Michael are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 91 St. Felix street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 15, at two o'clock P. M.

FLINT.—At Nyack on the Hudson, on Wednesday evening, March 13, at one o'clock, The friends of the deceas

loved wife of Francis Fox, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 562 Third avenue, ou Saturday, the 14th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

The members of the Ladies' Bickur Cholim Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Jonas Bondi, on Friday, the 13th inst., at ten a. M., from the residence of the family, No. 204 West Twenty-fifth street. By order of the President,

Mrs. S. BEUTHNER, Secretary.

GOETZE.—At the residence of her lather, No. 115.
West Sixty-first street, on Thursday, March 12, LOUISA MATHILDA, relict of Fridoline Goetze, and daughter of Johanna B, and George Widmayer, in her 38th year.

Notice of juneral hereafter.

GOODWIN.—On Thursday, March 12, ANN GOODWIN, relict of Owen Goodwin, in the 53d year of her age.

GOODWIN.—On Thursday, March 12, ANN GOODWIN. relict of Owen Goodwin, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, March 14, at ten o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 385 West Twenty-fifth street, and from thence to St. Columba's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

HANLEY.—On Wednesday, March 11, after a short liness, Marcharet Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late John and Margaret Hanley, aged 24 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 228 West Nineteenth street, on Friday, at two P. M. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemeters.

HENDERSON.—At 730 Third avenue, on Wednesday, March 11, of diphtheria, Joseph S. Henderson, aged 5 years and 7 months.

HEWITT.—On Wednesday, March 11, WILLIE H., in ant son of Fred L. and Louise B. Hewitt.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his grandiather, William H. Hewitt, No. 121 Lexington avenue, on Friday, the 13th lost, at four o'clock P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

HUNT.—On Wednesday, March 11, AGNES, youngest daughter of Catherine Hunt.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) morning, at hall-past eight o'clock, from the residence of her funeral will take place this (Friday) morning, at hall-past eight o'clock, irom the residence of her funeral will take place this (Friday) morning at hall-past eight o'clock, irom the residence of her funeral mother. No. 33 Charles street, thence to the Church of St. Joseph, where mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. The friends of the family and those of ner uncle, William McGloine, are invited to attend.

Lisley.—On Thesday, March 10, at Dover Plains,

those of her uncie, William McGloine, are invited to attend.

ILSLEY.—On Tuesday, March 10, at Dover Plains, N. Y., Lewis C. Ilsley.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday, at two o'clock P. M., at the Baptist church, Dover Plains, N. Y.

KROWL.—On Wednesday, March 11, Mary Jane, wife of Isaac Krowl, aged 47 years and 1 month.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, 602 Ninth avenue, Friday evening, March 13, at seven o'clock. Interment, Bound Brook, N. J.

Marth.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday.

MARTIN.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, December 17, 1873, SAMUEL MARTIN, aged 42 years

MARTIN.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Wednesday, December 17, 1873, Sawiel Martin, aged 42 years. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of J. J. Drew, Esq., No. 300 East Forty-first street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Maxwell.—On Wednesday, March 11, John T.

Maxwell., aged 25 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence. No. 5 Centre Market place, on Friday, March 13, at nali-past one o'clock.

Montgomery.—On Wednesday, March 11, 1874, at No. 57 West Thrity-fifth street, Roger Gilbert, infant son of Frank L. and Elvira S. Montgomery, of Irvington, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at two o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Transfiguration. East Twenty-ninth street.

Moore.—On Thursday, March 12, Nora Moore, wife of R. Moore, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Washington Lodge, No. 4,027, Independent Order of Odd Feliows, and also Ancient Order of Foresters, Court Wines, No. 5,738, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 48 Greenwich avenue, on Saturday, March 11, Bridget, McCapprey.—On Wednesday, March 11, Bridget,

miny invited to attend the interia, from as offene wich avenue, on Saturday, March 14, at ten o'clock A. M.

McCaffrey.—On Wednesday, March 11, Beidger, widow of James McCaffrey, aged 64 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, March 13, at two o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, J. McCaffrey, No. 180 Front street, Brooklyn. Relatives and irlends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

McCaffrey.—A solemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of the soul of the late Eernard McCaffry, at St. James' Cathedral, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 14, at nine o'clock. Friends of the iamily are invited.

O'DONNELL.—On Thursday. March 12, 1874, Richard O'Donnell., a native of the parish of Ooning, county Klikenny, Ireland, aged 80 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 119 Bowery, on Sunday, March 15, at two o'clock P. M.; from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Pirk.—On Wednesday evening, March 11, at the residence of his grand parents, No. 247 Adelphi.

residence of his grand parents, No. 247 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, Boaz Pike, youngest child of Lapman and Ziliah Pike, aged 3 years and 9 funeral this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

Impran and Ziliah Pike, aged 3 years and 9 months.

Funeral this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

SCULLY.—in Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 11,

1874, of consumption, James SCULLY.

His funeral will take place from St. Augustine's church, Fitth avenue and Bergen street, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 14, at ten o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. The friends of his brother Edward, and of his brother-in-law, Martin Groom, are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Finursday, March 12, Ciccly Adrille, Sonly child of Isaac P. and Lilie Scor Smith, in the 4th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 14th, at haif-past one o'clock, from the residence of her grand parents, No. 53 East Thirty-fourth Street. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

TAGGART.—On Wednesday, March 11, after a short filness, Jans, beloved wife of Robert Taggart, in the 33d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the luneral, from her late residence, 503 Hodson street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

WARD.—On Wednesday, March 11, Ann Ward, a native of county Longford, Ireland, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 19 East Houston street, on Friday, March 13, at half-past one P. M.

WERKS.—On Thursday morning, March 12, after a lingering filness, John H. Werks, son of John A. Weeks, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend the nuneral, from her late residence, 19 East Houston street, on Friday, March 13, at half-past one P. M.

WERKS.—On Thursday morning, March 12, after a lingering filness, John H. Werks, son of John A. Weeks, of this city.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father, are respectfully invited to attend the nuneral from the residence of his mother-in-law.

Mrs. John Pettigrew, 256 Fifth avenu